G! AIN I INTERVIEWED.

He Can Not be Induced to Enter Into a Controvers, Over Conkling's Grave, But Makes Same Interesting Statements Ancet the Times Covered by Mr. Conkling's Aller-d Letter.

Acorsta, Me., Sept. 25.—The Kennebec Journal to-day publishes the following:

"A representative of this paper called on Mr. Blaine yesterday to ask if he desired to say anything in answer to the recently published letter attributed to the late Senator Conkling. Mr. Blaine said:

"Nothing could induce me to enter into a controversy over Mr. Conkling's grave. During our joint service in Congress—

"Nothing could induce me to enter into a controversy over Mr. Conkling's grave. During our joint service in Congress—some sixteen years in all—we had some stasperating controversies, but I never spoke of wrote a word concerning him except publicly, and now that he is dead, my lips are selled against every form of criticism or unkind expression, no matter what may be the imprulence or injustice of any of his surviving friends."

Our reportor asked Mr. Blaine if he had noticed that doubt had been expressed in several papers as to Mr. Conkling being the author of the published letter.

Mr. Blaine replied that of course he knew nothing about that point, but if wil a great surprise to him that such a let exhould have been written by Mr. Conkling. The date shows that the letter was written just six days after the close of an exasperating personal debate with Mr. Conkling, and if Mr. Conkling had intended to say any thing of the kind he would have been apt to say if then, and not immediately afterward in a private letter, which was not given to the public for twenty-two years; not until Mr. Conkling had been dead several months. The whole affair was not in absordance with Mr. Conkling's hapting of the kind her was not in absordance with Mr. Conkling's haptinal courage in debate.

with Mr. Conkling's hapitual courage in debate.

When asked if he knew anything of Crandall or Haddock, Mr. Blaine replied that he had never seen either of them, and had never heard the name of either, except on the occasion of his personal debate with Mr. Conkling in April, 1826. Though he had not charged his mind with the fact, so as to remember accurately, his strong impression was that they were both officers in New York under the enrollment act during the war, and that both had been dismissed from the service for misconduct in office.

Mr. Blaine was then asked if he had anything to say about the charge that he had made money out of the recruiting funds of the war. He replied that it might with equal truth be charged that he had made money by robbing the mails, or by piracy on the high seas.

"Never," said Mr. Blaine, "was a subject more thoroughly or more persistently investigated.

"Never," said Mr. Blaine, "was a sub-ject more thoroughly or more persistent by investigated than the recruiting scandal which grew up in this State the last year of the war in connection with the filling of town quotas by what were known as 'paper credits.' It was investi-gated by special committees of the Legi-lature, and finally and more searchingly by a nublic commission composed of by a public commission composed of three prominent gentlemen, two of whom three prominent gentlemen, two of whom were prominent lawyers and the third a distinguished officer in the late war. One of the lawyers was a Democrat of the most pronounced type. There is not a word of evidence or even a suggestion or hint, in any one of the three reports that I had any more connection with the matter than had Mr. Conking or his nawless friend who publishes this letter and attributes it to the dead statesman."

Our representative, then asked Mr.

Our representative them asked Mr. Blaine if he had not assisted the public commission in their investigation. Mr. Blaine said that in a certain way he had done so. The commission, needing roluminous information from the War and voluminous information from the War an I. Navy Departments in respect to recruiting francia, tound great difficulty in obtaining what was essential to their favestigation. They then applied to him for aid. In the final report to the Leg slature the commissioners made the following acknowledgment of his assistance: "Our lequity had been so long baffed by formal references to inconsequent facts and ingenious overlooking of the material matter, about which there was uncertainmatter, about which there was uncertain matter, about which there was uncertain-ty, that it seemed probable that no evi-dence of any value to our purpose could be obtained from Washington within the period to which our labors were confined. In this dilemma we applied to Hon, James G. Blaine, member of Congress from the Third district of Maine, and to his effec-tes intervention by necessaria presents of ive intervention by personal appenis the departments where our requisition

the departments where our regulations for documents were waiting compliance, we consider curselves largely indebted for whatever information from these sources we have been able to obtain."

Mr. Blaine was further asked if he had not tried in Congress to stop all fraudulent recruiting. He replied that he had. During the last year of the recruiting fraud was running rich throughout many transit was running rich throughout many. fraud was running riot throughout many ndment in these words:

That in any call for troops no county, town, township, ward, precinct or election district shall have credit except for men actually furnished any and call or preceding calls by said county, town, township, ward, precinct and election district, and mustered into the military and saval service on the quota thereof.

In advocating this amendment, Mr. Blaine said he had explained the frantis that were in progress in many States, and during his speech in the House he

had said:

"The amendment which I have offered is designed to correct this evil: to cut it up by the roots and brine back recruiting to an honest, meritorious and particle effort to fill the ranks of our gallant army, and not the shadowy factions which come under the general name of paper credits. We have witnessed with amazement the quotas of entry cating with amazement the quotas of entire cities and districts technically filled without adding a single man to the effective military force of the Nation.

single man to the effective military force of the Nation."

Mr. Blaine said his amendment was passed by a vote of \$4 to 36—the Republicans voting in the affirmative with a few Democratis like Mr. Holman, of indiana. The negative was unanimously Democratic. It will be seen, said Mr. Blaine, that the official record of the State and Nation refutes the whole charge.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—In order to defeat the American-English cotton ring, one million spindles in Lucashire have

Missouri's Tobacco Industry.

Washingron, Sept. 23.—St. Louis keeps far in the lead as a tobacco manufacturing center, having two years ago passed all her rivals in this respect. The collections on smoking and chewing tobacco during August, 1887 and 1888, were as following the control of the control of the collections of the c lows in the districts found below, according to the reports made to the Commis-

DISTRICTS	1997.	1984
Pifth Kentucky	. S 90,981 W	8 80,665 D
First Michigan	96,148 3	68,104 21
Pirst Missouri		6 330,716 24
Fifth New Jersey	220,206 3	150,647 11
First Ohio	128,925 25	83,671 77
Second Virginia	178,000 56	114,562 46
Sixth Virginia	131,852 10	
State of North Carolina	16 425 0	182941 5

Inauguration of the Fall Festivial Seaso at Sioux City, Iowa.

Stock City, Iowa.

Stock City, Ia, Sept 25.—The second annual festival of the Sioux City Corn Palace Exposition opened here at noon resterday. An immense throng was present, and the event was a marked success. Thousands of visitors were programme included a grand concent by the Eigin (Ili) Military Band, horse races and ball games. Lest night all of the large business houses were brilliantly lighted, and myriads of lamps in colored globes were suspended over principal streets. The regular exercises will open to-day, and a grand time to expected.

COMMANDER WARNER.

Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic Urging the Commades to Renewed Zeal in Promoding the Success of the Organization and It: Principles

Washington, S.ph. 25.—Representative Warner, of Missouri, in his official capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., issued the following last night:

National Headoguarress, G. A. R., issued the following last night:

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DAVE'S DAMAGES. Judge Thayer Says II Fotheringham Re-duces His Damages to \$12,000 He Wil Let the Judgment Stand.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—Judge Thayer this morning rendered his decision on the mo-tion for a new trial made by the Adams Express Company in the damage suit of David S. Fotheringham for false im-

prisonment.

The court held that the \$20,000 damages

prisonment.

The court held that the \$20,000 damages awarded Fotheringham by the jury was excessive, and ruled that unless Fotheringham remitted \$8,000 ot the judgment within five days the court would grant the motion for a new trial.

Chas P. Johnson, who is one of Fotheringthe judge's recommendation. He said: "I do not know what my associate counsel, Mr. Harvey, thinks of Judge Thayer's decision, but I have a very high opinion of the judge, and if, after carefully considering the case, he advises a settlement for \$12,000, I certainly am in favor of settling on that basis. A new trial means much vexations work, and if an appeal is taken a very great expense would be involved." Judge Martin, of Martin, Laughlin & Kern, attorneys for the Adams Express Company, said: "We have but just heard of Judge Thayer's decision, and we have not had time to consider it; but I think the company will take an appeal. Fotheringham heretofore offered to settle for \$13,000, but we don't consider him entitled to one cent."

CHIEF-JUSTICE-FULLER.

The Banque: to the New Chief-Justice at the Palmer House, Chiesgo—A Notable Gathering of Bench, Bar and Business. Gathering of Bench, Bar and Business. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The banquet tendered to Chief-Justice Melville W. Fuller by the members of the bar of Cook County took place at the Palmer House last evening. Three hundred and seventy-five guests sat down to the banquet, which was presided over by Judge Thomas Drummond, who made the opening address. The toast, "Our Gaesi," was responded to by the Chief-Justice-elect, who spoke at some length and evoked the mosty hearty expressions of gratification. Other toasts ware: "The Bench," responded to by Judge Gresham and Moran; "The Bar," responded to by W. C. Gondy, and "Commerce," responded to by Chas. I. Hutchinson, presiof the loyal States. A system of frandu-lent credits had been invented by which quotas were filled without soldiers being added to the army. It was in this field of operation that the bounty speculaors made their money. When the last en-rollment bill was under discussion dur-ting the session of Congress which began made their money. When the last en-rollment bill was under discussion dur-ing the session of Congress which began in December, 1864, he had offered an

of the various States. Enclosed was a statement showing that the expense for four years ago was \$8,351. The statute allows the messengers of each State twenty-five cents a mile from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger four years ago were \$755.75, those of the messenger from Maryland ten dollars.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury

To Defeat the Coton Ring.
LONDON. Sept. 25.—In order to defeat
the American-Euglish cotton ring, one
million spindles in Lancashire have
commenced running on short time.

A Reign of Terror. A Reign of Terror.
CHICAGO, Rept. 24.—E. T. Jeffrey, general manager of the Illimois Central railroad, is in receipt of dispatches from many points along the line of the road in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, confirming the reports of the terror which prevails among the people in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever. The excitement is widespread, and at many points the perturbed feeling has resulted in completely stagnating business and preventing traffic. Mr. Jeffrey said that probably 150 places along the Illinois Central lines local quarantines prevailed; that is, where the people had taken matters in their own hands.

Senator Chandler's Indian Allotmen Bill.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Senator Chand-ler introduced in the Senate a bill an-thorising the Secretary of the Interior to seil the timber on lands in Wisconsin and seii the timber on lands in Wisconsin and Minnesota reserved for the use of the Chippewa Indians, except such as have been allotted in severalty to the Indians. Mr. Chandler also introduced a bill providing that there shall be no allotment of lands in severalty to Indians in pursuance of the act of February, 1888, or the appropriation of June, 1883, unless the allettee desires and intends to make his home on the land allotted, to cultivate or use it for grazing purposes.

KANSAS BILLS VETOED.

The President Vetoes the Bill Permitting the Union Pacific Road to Purchase Part of the Fort Wallace Milliary Reservation, and Also the Bill Authorizing the Recretary of the Interior to Certify Lands to the State.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The President yesterday vetoed House hill 8,310 providing for the disposal of the Fort Wallace (Kan.) military reservation. It permits the Union Pacific Railroad Company to purchase within a limited time a certain part of the military reservation, which is particularly described, at the rate of \$30 per acre. The President says that he is informed that this privilege might, by reason of a faulty description of the lands, enable the railroad company to purchase at the price named property in which private parties have interests acquired under the laws. It is evident, he says, that the description of the land which the railroad company is allowed the option of purchasing should be exercised for the interests and carein for the interests and contains the contains company is allowed the option of purchas-ing should be exact and certain for the ining should be exact and certain for the interests of all concerned. Section 4 of the bill grants a certain portion of the military reservation heretofore set apart by the military authorities as a cemetery to the city of Wallace, for cemetery purposes. The President held that in his opinion there should be a provision that no bodies heretofore interred in this ground should be disturbed and that when it should no longer be used as a cemetery it should revert to the Government.

The President also sent in the following yeto message to the House of Representatives:

reto message to the House of Representatives:

I am unable to give my assent to joint resolution toon No. 14, and encitied a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to certify lands to the State of Kansas for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and I therefore return the same with a statement of my objections thereto.

By an act of Congress passed June 2, 1862, certain public lands were granted to such of the several States as should provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts. Under the terms of this act the State of Kansas was entitled to 9:00 acres of land, sunject, however, to the provisions of said statute, which declared that when lands which had been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, should be computed at the maximum price and the number of acres proportionately diminished.

Of the lands selected by the State of Kansas and which have been errified 7,084 92-100 acres were in certain limits of a railroad grant and had therefore been raised to the double minimum in price, so that the number of acres mentice ed and thus situated really stood for double that number of acres in filling the grant to

had therefore been raised to the double minimum in price, so that the number of acres mentios ed and thus situated really stood for double that number of acres in filling the grant to which the State of Kansas was entitled.

It is now claimed that after the selection of these lands the route of sald railroad was abundoned and another one selected, and in consequence thereof such lands included within its first location were reduced to the minimum price and restored to public market at that rate. It is supposed on these allegations that justice and equity require that an additional yeart. It is supposed on these allegations that justice and equity require that an additional yeart is supposed in the subject of the first railroad location. But an examination discloses that the joint resolution was predicated upon an entire misunderstanding of the facts.

The lands heretofore described, selected by the State of Kansas and charged at double that amount, because their price had been raised to the double minimum in consequence of their being within a railroad location, have all, except 250 acres, remained either in the new or old railroad location up to the present time, and, if now vacant, would be held by the Government at the double minimum price.

It seems clear to me that the State of Kansas has been granted all the public land to which it can lay any legal or equitable claim under the law of 182. Grover CLEVELAND.

THE KILLING OF GARCIA.

Telegram From the Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Tex.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Acting Secretary Thompson has received the following telegram from the collector of customs at Brownsville, Tex.:

"An armed mob has possession of Rio Grande City on account of the killing of a Mexican by a customs officer in a personal encounter. The officer went to Fort Ringgold for protection. The civil authorities of Starr County are powerless. Please

encounter. The omice went to ror tainggold for protection. The civil authorities
of Starr County are powerless. Please
obtain orders to be telegraphed for the
military at Ringgold to protect the custom
house and citizens until the danger is over.
The necessity is urgent as fighting is hourly
expected. Orders have been sent by carrier to Fort Brown. The line to Ringgold
has been cut by the mob."

Secretary Thompson replied to the collector asking if the situation at Rio Grande
City last night was still of a character to
require the presence of United States
troops, but received no answer up to the
hour of closing the department. A letter
was also prepared requesting the Secretary of War to send troops to Rio Grande
City for the protection of Government
property. In the absence, however, of
word from the collector that the necessity
for troops still existed, Secretary Thompfor troops still existed, Secretary Thompson did not sign the latter and decided to take no further action till to-day.

A MISSOURI LYNCHING.

A Murderer Hanged by a Mob Over the Grave of a Former Victim of Judge Lynch.

State and Federal courts, and the most prominet lawyers and business men of Lac city.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The of Conveying the Electoral Vote of the the Country to the National Capital—An Appropriation Needed.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The acting Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senato yesterday a communication calling attention to the necessity for an appropriation to the necessity for an appropriation to pay the expense of conveying to the seat of government the electoral vote of the various States. Enclosed was a statement showing that the expense for four years ago was \$8,351. The statute allows the messengers of each State twenty-five cents a mile from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger four years ago were \$535.55. those of the messenger from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger four years ago were \$535.55. those of the messenger from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger four years ago were \$535.55. those of the messenger from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger four years ago were \$535.55. those of the messenger from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger four years ago were \$535.55. those of the messenger from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger four years ago were \$535.55. those of the messenger from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger four years ago were \$535.55. those of the messenger from the capital of the state that the expense for the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger four years ago were \$535.55. those of the messenger from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger four years ago were the finite of the state of th dered and robbed. The trial of Davis was in progress when at two o'clock yesterday morning the jail was broken into by masked men and he was taken out and lynched as above stated. Lewis Davis is from a family of high standing in this (Crawford) County. His brother has been elected twice to the office of assessor.

Malignant Typhoid.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 25.—The most malignant type of typhoid fever is prevalent here. One hundred and forty persons are reported to be prestrate with the disease.

-A drunken fellow went to meeting at a farm-house, where he sat in the door, went to sleep and repeatedly nodded. A pet sheep in the yard took his nods as a banter for a fight, accepted the challenge, and went for the odder with a vigor that laid him sprawling on the floor. Preacher and people laughed and the awakened snoozer added to their merriment by rubbing his head and declaring his e to "lick the feller that throwed

-A vagrant called at a house on a Sunday, and begged for some cider The lady refused to give him any, and he reminded her of the oft-quoted remark, that she "might entertain an angel unawares." "Yes," said she, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sundays."

-A young lady at boarding-school writes home thus: "We always have oatmeal or homily for breakfast."
"We are forbidden to conjugate in groups around the dining-room door."
"Last week I got demerited for reading Dickens' 'Picnic Papers' in study

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Difficulties and Discouragements Un-der Which It Hegan.

When Carey, the father of Protest-ant missions in Bengal, propounded at the meeting of Baptist ministers a century ago the duty of preaching the gospel to "the heathen," the aged president is said to have sprung up in president is said to have sprung up in displeasure and shouted: "Young man, sit down. When God pleases to convert the heathen He will do it without your aid or mine." A second Pentecost, he thought, must precede such a work. To another pious Nonconformist divine the proposal suggested the thought: "If the Lord would make windows in Heaven might this thing by "Misisters of the Kink of Sect." be." Ministers of the Kirk of Scot-land, which has since labored so nobly for the education of India, pronounced the idea to be "highly preposterous," and extolled the simple virtues of the untutored savage. A Bishop of the Church of England, the church whose missionaries now compass the earth, argued publicly and powerfully in opposition to such schemes. The British nation as represented in Parliament declared against them. Its servants in the East regarded the missionaries as dangerous breakers of the law. But for the benevolence of a Hindu ney-changer the first missionary family in Bengal would have bee without a roof. But for the courage of a petty Danish Governor the next missionary party would have been seized by our authorities in Cal-cutta and shipped back to Europe. A hundred years ago the sense of the churches, the policy of Parliament, the instinct of self-preservation among the Englishmen who were doing England's work in distant lands, were all arrayed against the missionary idea. The missionaries counter not less hostile, and had to en certainly better founded, prejudice among the non-Christian peoples to whom they went. For until a century ago the white man had brought no blessing to the darker nations of the earth. During three hundred years he had been the despoiler, the enslaver the exterminator of the simpler races The bright and brief episode in Penn sylvania stands out against a grim background of oppression and wrong In America ancient kingdoms and civ ilizations had been trodden out beneath the hoofs of the Spanish horse. In Africa, the white man had organized a great export train in human flesh. In South Asia cities had been sacked districts devastated by the Portuguese Throughout the Eastern Ocean, the best of the nations of Europe appeared as rapacious traders, the worst of then as pirates and buccaneers. In India, which was destined to be the chief field of missionary labor, the power had passed to the English without the sense of responsibility for using their power aright. During a whole gener-ation the natives had learned to regard us as a people whose arms it was impossible to resist, and to whos mercy it was useless to appeal. the retired slave trader of Bristo looked askance at the retired nabo from Bengal .- Nineteenth Century.

The Coldest Spot on Earth. The Siberian town of Werchojansk the coldest spot ever found by man lies in the valley of Jana, about nine feet above the river and 350 above the sea, in latitude sixty-seven degrees thirty-four minutes north, and longitude one hundred and thirty-three de grees fifty-one minutes east. Dr. Hann states that an average temperature of fifty-eight degrees below zero Fahren heit is recorded for the month of De cember even, while minima of seven ty-six degrees below zero are usua for the three winter months, and have en observed in March. In January 1885, the extraordinary temperature of eighty-nine degrees below zero Was noted. In addition to its winter at tractions, the town enjoys frequent inundations at other seasons.-London

Letter from the Ex-Sheriff of Chautauqua County, New York.

MAYVILLE, N. Y. Dec. 2, 1885,

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

WHEAT—No.! red
No. 2 soft
CORN—No. 2
OATS—No. 2
RYE—No. 2
FLOUR—Patents, per sack...
HAY—Haled.
BUTTER—Choice creamery.
CHEESE—Full cream
EGGS—Choice.
BACON—Ham
Shoulders
Sides

BUTTER-Creamery.....

NEW YORK.
HOGS—Good to choice
FLOUR—Good to choice.
WHEAT—No. 3 red.
CORN—No. 2
DATS—Western mixed.
BUTTER—Createry.
PORK......

CATTLE—Shipping steers. 4 85 & 6 85 B 6 85 B

NEW YORK

CHICAGO.

.. 15 30 6 15 73

Shoulders LARD POTATOES ST. LOUIS.

Log Cabin Success

Log Cabin Success.

What alls the young men?
Robert Garrett's father left him a fortune of twenty millions. He was from childhood reared in luxury; he received a splendid education with an especial training into a thorough knowledge of railread management and was expected to succeed his father as a railread king.

Within three years after the responsibilities which his father's death throw upon him were assumed, he is reported a broken down man, with mind and health permanently shuttered.

George Law is another young man left with millions of money, who is reported among the "wrecks." His father, bred a stone-mason, was of gigantic size and strength, with commensurate brain power, so he became a great contractor, then a railroad king and left half a dosen millions for his son to dissipator.

The founders of both of these great extates were born in the most humble walks of life, grew strong, mentally and physically, by simple living and houset labor and developed into finencial ziants. Their sons were reared in the lap of luxury and developed into intellectual pigmies.

The great men of our country have not, as a rule, come from the elegant mansions of the cities, but from the Log Cabins of the rural districts. Simple ways of living, freedom from dissipation and enervating pleasures, simple remedies for disease, effective and which leave no poison in the system, develop brawny, brainy men, who compel the world to recognize their strength and power.

The wholesome, old-fashioned Log Cabin remedies are the safest and surest for family use. Our grandmothers knew how to prepare the teas and syrups of roots, herbs and balsams which drive disease out of the system by natural methods and leave no after ill effects. The most potent of these old-time remedies were, after long and searching investigation, secured by H. H. Warner's Log Cabin remedies, and are now put out for the "healing of the nations" in the Warner's Log Cabin serses and are now put out for the "healing of the nations" in the Warner's Log Cabin remedies.

Ir isn't that the wise men of old knew so much more than other people. They simply didn't talk so much about it.—Somerville

A Blessing in Triplets.

Returning health leads with it hand in hand its offspring—the triplets, sleep, appetite, digestion. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters brings into existence these blessed babes, whose young lives fostered by it bloom into maturity. Weil may the sick, the nervous, the feeble seck the help of this helpful auxiliary. Dyspepsia, malaria, billousness, rheumatism surrender to it.

A MAN cometimes poses for an Apollo-when he's only an Apollo-gy for one.— Texas Siftings.

A GREAT mistake perhaps was made when Dr. Sherman named his great remedy Prickly Ash Brttras: but it is presumed that at that time all remedies for the blood, etc., were called Bitters. Had he called it Prickly Ash "Regulator," "Curative," or almost anything but Buters, it undoubtedly would have superseded all other preparations of similar character. The name Bitters is misleading; it is purely a medicine, and can not be used as a bevorage.

A MARRIAGE certificate properly commider the head of noise paper, does not!—Binghamlon Bepublican.

Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Money of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute

A NICE "How do you do"-a pretty girl's

Rough on rats-regulations of Printers

THE poet who is always a-musing is not necessarily funny.— Washington Critic.

Log Cabins can hardly be considered handsome or elegant, but they were fit habitations for the rugged pioneers of Amer-ica. Our ancestors were rugged specimens of noble manhood, com-Log Cabins can hardly

rugged specimens o noble manhood, complete in health, strength and endurance. Their wholesome remedies are reproduced to this later age, in Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Warner's "Tippecanoe."

The BUYERS GUIDE is issued March and Sept, each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessary and unnecessary appliances to rido, walk, dance, sleep, est, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make 2 fair estimate of the walks of the BUYERS GUIDE, which will be sent upon GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, III.



2:JYCOB2 OII For Lumbago. PRESH, STRONG EVIDENCE.
Prempt. For liyen, III. Buy 55, 1748.
Lost Spring was taken with lame land; and audient amounts, was created by 81, 3-1048 011 and how the state of path. 1-3000 011-101 parts.

J. Strong and J. Strong a

Permanent. From Hist. Hay 91, 131.
About the Spring of 'If was then with asher and pales in hige and back: was cured by one belief of St. Jacobs 60 and has reached permanent over them.

AT DESCRIPTION DEALERS.
AT DESCRIPTION DEALERS.
THE GRANLES A. VOCELER CO., Suffrage, DA. Diamond Vera - Cura
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
A POUTTY OFFE FOR HERENTIES AND ALL
Street Treeling Aring Thereby.

Tour Druggist or General Dealer will get Vero-Cara for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (b bears \$1.00) in thomps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

DRICKLY ASH BITTERS

One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CON-STIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DIS-EASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by fraction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in

Prickly Ash Bitters!

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